

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Eliza P. Anderson House

HA-2056

34 West Gordon Street

Bel Air, Harford County

1935 c.

Private

This one-and-a-half story, Tudor Revival-style house with asymmetrical fenestration and roof lines was built circa 1935 by H. Edward Wheeler. This wood-frame house rises is five bays wide on the façade with an off-center entry covered with a two-bay-wide projecting front-gable porch on the facade, which is also one-and-a-half stories. Resting on a solid concrete-block foundation, this dwelling is capped with a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof with a projecting front-gable porch with an adjacent smaller central projecting gable on the façade. A small, gable-roof wing addition (built in the 1980s) is located on the northwest elevation and there is a small projecting gable wing on the southeast elevation. There is one exterior chimney, clad with a stone veneer, located on the northeast elevation of the main block and intersected by the projecting front gable. The walls have been re-clad with German vinyl siding and the window surrounds have been re-clad in aluminum.

The Eliza P. Anderson House is a representative example of a modest Tudor Revival-style cottage dating to around 1935 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. Ubiquitous throughout the United States, one and one-and-a-half story cottages were popular beginning in the 1920s through the 1940s. The trend was for small, economical, and mass-produced houses, which was fulfilled by modest Tudor Revival style cottages as well as Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style dwellings. Very few Tudor Revival dwellings were constructed in Bel Air during the first half of the twentieth century. The Eliza P. Anderson House is also important as a representative work of Henry Edward Wheeler, who owned a large lumber yard and worked in construction as a builder during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2056

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Eliza P. Anderson House

other

2. Location

street and number 34 West Gordon Street not for publication

city, town Bel Air vicinity

county Harford County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Harford Mutual Insurance Company

street and number 200 North Main Street telephone N/A

city, town Bel Air state MD zip code 21014

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bel Air Courthouse liber 1640 folio 282

city, town Bel Air tax map 301 tax parcel 486 tax ID number 014983

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	2
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	2
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. HA-2056

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Exterior Description

Facing northeast, this single dwelling is located at 34 West Gordon Street on a level grassy lot surrounded by mature trees and shrubs. A paved driveway leads from the street to the detached garage at the north corner of the house. A wood fence lines the perimeter of the rear yard of the property.

This one-and-a-half story, Tudor Revival-style house with asymmetrical fenestration and roof lines was built circa 1935 by H. Edward Wheeler. This wood-frame house rises is five bays wide on the façade with an off-center entry covered with a two-bay-wide projecting front-gable porch on the facade, which is also one-and-a-half stories. Resting on a solid concrete-block foundation, this dwelling is capped with a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof with a projecting front-gable porch with an adjacent smaller central projecting gable on the façade. The porch is supported with square wood posts with brackets and has wood floorboards and two concrete steps. A small, gable-roof wing addition (built in the 1980s) is located on the northwest elevation and there is a small projecting gable wing on the southeast elevation. There is one exterior chimney, clad with a stone veneer, located on the northeast elevation of the main block and intersected by the projecting front gable. The walls have been re-clad with German vinyl siding and the window surrounds have been re-clad in aluminum. Other architectural features of the house include overhanging eaves and a boxed, aluminum-clad cornice.

The main block of the façade of 34 West Gordon Street is pierced with five 6/6 double-hung, vinyl-sash windows of varying sizes and locations on the first story. Each of the 6/6 windows mentioned hereafter are double-hung, vinyl-sash windows except where noted. The entry contains a single-leaf, 12-light/1-panel wood door. The basement of the main block contains one 4-light, wood awning window. The recessed wing contains one 6/6 window on the first story. The gable of the porch is pierced with one 6/6 window.

The projecting front-gable bay on the southeast elevation is clad with a stone veneer and the remainder of this elevation is clad with German vinyl siding. The first story of the projecting gable bay is pierced with three 12-light vinyl, casement windows and the upper story contains one 6-light, half-round awning wood window. The first story of the remainder of the southeast elevation is pierced with a pair of 6/6 windows and the upper story contains one 6/6 window.

The first story of the rear elevation is pierced with two pairs of 6/6 windows and one smaller 6/6 window, and the basement contains two 4-light wood awning windows. The first story of the small wing contains one 6/6 window on the rear elevation. Continuing to the northwest elevation, the first story is pierced with one single-leaf, 1-light/2-panel wood door and paired 6/6 windows. The upper story of the main block is pierced with one 6/6 window, and one octagonal, 1-light fixed vinyl window. The first story of the small wing contains one 6/6 window on the northwest elevation.

Interior Description

The interior of the original dwelling is comprised of three front rooms and three rear rooms of varying sizes. The front entrance opens into the living room and the dining room and kitchen extend to the northwest of the living room in the front section of the house. The rear section of the house contains a bedroom, bathroom, and office. The small 1980s

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addition on the northwest elevation contains the breakfast room. The upper floor has been altered to contain two bedrooms, bathroom, and a walk-in closet. It appears that the upper floor was one space that may not have been a finished space.

The living room contains the front entrance door, a fireplace, and doorways to the dining room and to the hall. The exterior door has a glass knob and slightly raised panels. It has a square-edged casing on plinths and a beaded lintel. The door casing is similar to the window casings. The walls are painted plaster with the bottom half made to appear like paneled wainscoting below the chair rail with the application of a beaded molding. The wainscoting does not appear to be original. The ceiling is textured painted plaster and the floor is covered with 2 ½ inch pine floorboards. The base molding and shoe molding of six-inch high baseboards in the living room are comprised of a splayed filet terminating in a cyma recta. The shoe molding is smaller in size than the base molding. The chair rail is comprised of a splayed filet, cyma reversa, terminating in an ovolo. The crown molding is made of a splayed filet, a dentil course, a filet, a cavetto, terminating with a splayed filet. The fireplace on the northeast wall has a clay tile hearth, and a paneled chimney box with slightly raised panels. The front of the chimney box features ten panels and the sides feature three panels. The panel moldings are simple ovolo moldings with a small filet. Entering into the dining room from the living room are French doors with 15-lights and glass knobs with brass plates. A small doorway on the southwest wall opposite of the exterior door leads to the rear hall.

The dining room features similar details to the living room including the painted plaster walls (without the false wainscoting) and ceiling, floorboards, chair rail, and casings. The baseboard is similar to the one previously described except for the shoe molding, which is comprised of a cyma reversa molding. A closet is located in the northwest corner and has a single-leaf, 10-light wood door with a glass knob. An attached buffet is located in the south corner of the dining room. It has a bottom cabinet door, which is cross-braced, and opens with a small round brass knob. Above the cabinet are open shelves. Access from the dining room to the kitchen to the northwest is through a small doorway. A second small doorway in the dining room exists on the southwest wall and enters into the hall.

The surrounds, ceiling, and walls in the kitchen are similar to the dining room. The baseboard is similar except for the shoe molding applied, which is an ovolo molding, and the floor is covered with linoleum tiles. There is one small doorway from the kitchen to the rear entrance, and the kitchen also opens into a small breakout area to the northwest, which was added in the 1980s.

The rear foyer has similar materials as the kitchen including the flooring, walls, and ceiling. In this space is one 2-panel exterior door and two double-leaf, louvered/1-panel doors, which are not original. One of the doors leads to the basement and the second is to the pantry. The surrounds to these doors are not historic. The exterior door has a square-edged wood surround with bulls-eye corner blocks. A small doorway provides access from this rear entry hall into the office to the rear of the house. This doorway also features the non-historic casing similar to the closet.

The small office, which may have originally been a bedroom or nursery, uses similar materials to the living room including floorboards, walls. The office has a smooth plaster ceiling. The three-inch-high baseboards have an ovolo base molding and a half-round shoe molding. The surrounds and chair rail are comprised of a cyma reversa molding flanked

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with filets and terminating with an astragal bead. Non-historic shelves line the southeast wall and have louvered cabinets below. From the office there is a small doorway to the hall.

The hall provides access to the living room, dining room, office, bathroom, bedroom, and the upper floor. The walls are smooth painted plaster and the baseboard, floors, and casings are similar to the living room. The ceiling in the hall is smooth painted plaster. Each door in the hall is a 4-panel, wood door with slightly raised panels with half-round moldings and glass knobs with Art Deco brass plates.

The small bathroom has a vinyl tile floor, painted plaster walls and ceiling, and original fixtures. The picture molding, window and door surrounds are similar to the chair rail molding in the office.

At the southeast end of the hall is the bedroom. The walls, ceiling, surrounds, and baseboard is similar to the materials in the kitchen. The chair rail is comprised of two ovolo moldings connecting to a projecting fascia. This bedroom contains one closet on the northwest wall.

The attic appears to have been finished in the 1980s and it contains a hall, one walk-in closet, one bathroom, and two bedrooms. The main walls and ceiling are plaster and the partition walls are drywall. The moldings are non-historic and are similar to the office on the first floor. One bedroom is not an original space to the upper floor. The door to this bedroom is a flush wood door. The bathroom, closet, and second bedroom each have a paneled wood door similar to the paneled doors on the first floor. The floors and ceiling throughout this finished space is similar to the first floor.

Secondary Resources

The circa 1935 wood-frame garage is one-and-a-half stories high and two bays wide. Resting on a concrete-block foundation, the garage is clad with weatherboard siding and the front-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The façade contains two, roll-up, vinyl-paneled garage doors. The upper story of the southeast elevation is illuminated with one 6-light, awning wood window.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1935 c.

Architect/Builder H. Edward Wheeler

Construction dates 1935 c.

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Eliza P. Anderson House is a representative example of a modest Tudor Revival-style cottage dating to around 1935 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. This house is one story high with attic windows, an off-center entry, multiple gables on the façade of varying sizes, a partial stone veneer, and an exterior-front chimney, all characteristics common to Tudor Revival-style dwellings. According to McAlester in *A Field Guide To American Houses*, the “style expanded explosively in popularity during the 1920s and ‘30s as masonry veneering techniques allowed even the most modest examples to mimic closely the brick and stone exteriors seen on English prototypes.”¹ Ubiquitous throughout the United States, one and one-and-a-half story cottages were popular beginning in the 1920s through the 1940s. The trend was for small, economical, and mass-produced houses, which was fulfilled by modest Tudor Revival style cottages as well as Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style dwellings. This dwelling is surrounded by houses that date from the 1870s through the 1950s and include styles such as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. Very few Tudor Revival dwellings were constructed in Bel Air during the first half of the twentieth century. The Eliza P. Anderson House is also important as a representative work of Henry Edward Wheeler, who owned a large lumber yard and worked in construction as a builder during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Development of Bel Air: Late 19th and Mid 20th Century

The proximity to Baltimore City, the arrival of the railroad, the introduction of the automobile, and improvement of roads allowed for greater prosperity within Harford County and particularly the Town of Bel Air. Bel Air was home to a building boom of the late nineteenth century and again after World War I. Hays, Richardson’s, and the two Dallam’s Additions are the primary residential developments of the late 19th century and early 20th century that took place within the Bel Air town limits.

Hays Addition is bounded on the south by Baltimore Pike, to the west by Archer Street, to the north by Thomas Street, and to the east by Bond Street. The Hays Addition was platted in 1886 and only three lots sold at this time. Between 1887 and 1917 only nine more lots were sold in this section of Bel Air. Marilyn M. Larew, historian, states that the

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), p. 358.

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reason for the slow building pace in Hays Addition could be the lots were priced much higher than lots in other sections of Bel Air such as in Dallam's Additions and Richardson's Addition.²

The boundaries for Richardson's Addition are Bond Street to the east, Alice Anne Street to the south, Richardson Street to the west, and Nichols Street on the north. Lots began selling in 1886, however, it was not officially platted and recorded until 1911. By 1917, fifteen houses stood along Alice Anne Street, which became an African-American working class neighborhood. Not including the dwellings on Alice Anne Street, seventeen houses were constructed in Richardson's Addition between 1914 and 1945.³

Major Dallam's Addition was platted in 1883 and the boundaries are the MA & PA Railroad to the south, Dallam Avenue to the north, Rockspring Avenue to the east, and several lots past Mast Street to the west. Due to the proximity to the railroad, several lots were built upon for industrial and commercial uses as well as worker's housing. Dallam's second addition is located to the north of Dallam's first addition including Roland Avenue, Rockspring Avenue, and Hall Street. In the late 1880s, the west side of Rockspring Avenue was built upon followed by construction on Roland Avenue after 1890. Eleven houses were constructed in Dallam's second addition between 1885 and 1914.⁴

Following World War I, Bel Air prospered with numerous suburban developments on the outskirts of the downtown core. Three of the larger additions to Bel Air during the 1920s include Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924). The area that is Fulford Park originally was made up of 18 acres running from Main Street and Fulford Avenue, South to Linwood Avenue, and East to Ewing Street. Other streets included in Fulford Park are Maitland Street and Powell Avenue. Unlike the slow development of the late 19th century developments of Hays and Richardson's Additions, the lots in Fulford Park sold quickly and construction began immediately. The real estate agents responsible for selling the lots of Fulford Park advertised and auctioned the lots on one day in 1922 soon after it was platted. One hundred thirty six lots sold in one day bringing in a total of \$12,000.

The area known as Ingleside off North Hickory Avenue is bounded by Wright Street to the south and McCormick Lane to the north. This section of Bel Air was subdivided and platted by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin Hanson Webster, in April 1923. Oliver T. Wallace and Samuel Dameron were the real estate agents responsible for the sales. According to Larew, Ingleside was the "place to build between the wars" and continued to expand after 1945.⁵ Similar to Fulford Park, Ingleside held an auction to handle the sales of the lots which occurred in April or May of 1923. Ingleside developed rapidly, much more so than any other previous development made to Bel Air. According to Larew, the "first two blocks on East Broadway and Webster were full" by the end of the 1920s. A total of sixteen houses were constructed in the 1920s—"faster than any previous addition in town."⁶

In 1919, Robert and Anne Heighe purchased 99 acres of Hanway's farm, which was platted in 1924 by the local real estate firm of Vaughn, Warren, and Wells, using their namesake for the subdivision. Today, the addition is better known

² Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 170.

³ Larew, p. 172.

⁴ Larew, pp. 173-176.

⁵ Larew, pp. 181-183.

⁶ Larew, pp. 181-181.

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as the Kenmore addition. The lots were auctioned on September 22, 1924 and a total of 199 lots were sold equaling \$19,500.

Due to the building boom in Harford County in the 1920s and 1930s, the pre-World War I developments in Bel Air were being steadily built upon similar to the new developments of the early 1920s. A section of Dallam's second addition, which includes Hall Street, was re-surveyed and platted in 1931 as the Rock Spring Addition. This new plat consisted of two blocks with a total of 102 lots and is bounded to the north by Vale Road, to the east by Rockspring Avenue, to the south by Hall Street, and to the west by Roland Avenue. Robinson Street runs north south and connects Hall Street to Vale Road, originally called Bel Air-Watervale Road. Block A of Rock Spring Addition was platted with fifty-five lots, the majority of which are equal size of twenty-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. Block B of this addition contains forty-seven lots, most of which were of similar size to the lots in Block A.

After the platting of the Rock Spring Addition, several more residential developments were constructed within the town limits. Development slowed dramatically between the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. Because of the Town's proximity and association to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Bel Air experienced a remarkable population decline during the mid- to late-1940s due to the Proving Ground downsizing after World War II. In the early 1950s, Bel Air regained its population numbers as it was experiencing in the 1930s and numerous developments occurred during the 1950s and early 1960s including such examples as Howard Park (1951), Shamrock (1955), and Homestead Village (early 1960s).

Eliza P. Anderson House

The Eliza P. Anderson House at 34 West Gordon Street in Bel Air, Maryland is located in the Third District of Harford County. The Eliza P. Anderson house was constructed circa 1935 by H. Edward Wheeler on lots 15, 16, and 17 of the Indian Hill Plat. Indian Hill was subdivided and recorded on March 4, 1931 and the surveyors and engineers responsible for the platting was the firm of Somerville and Somerville. The name Indian Hill comes from the dwelling/hotel that was located at the corner of North Main Street and Bond Street. This dwelling was built during the mid-19th century for Dr. E. Hall Richardson. Dr. Richardson died in January of 1893 and Indian Hill eventually became a hotel named the Yew Tree Inn.⁷ The Yew Tree Inn was demolished by the Harford Mutual Fire Insurance Company, who built their new headquarters at this location around 1963.

Compared to many of the other plats in the area surrounding Indian Hill, this area consisted of only 34 lots on a single block bounded by William Street to the southwest, Main Street to the northeast, Gordon Street to the southeast, and finally Cedar Alley to the northwest. The 1915 plat that depicts Richardson's Addition to the Town of Bel Air encompasses this block, however, it was not subdivided at that time. This block was then subdivided and called Indian Hill in 1931. Lot 34 of Indian Hill remained a sizeable piece of land on which the large brick structure that houses the Harford Mutual Insurance Company now stands. Eleven lots faced William Street, thirteen lots faced Gordon Street, and nine lots faced

⁷ According to Larew, the Richardson house, Indian Hill, had become the Yew Tree Inn by 1930, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945*, p. 171.

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Cedar Alley. Each lot was twenty-five feet wide and ranged in depth from either 125 feet deep or 175 feet deep. The lots on which 34 West Gordon Street is located are 175 feet in depth.

In March 1923, Joseph A. Kraft and his wife, Elsie W. Kraft, purchased half a block west of Bond Street, north of West Gordon Street, and east of William Street, which later became the Indian Hill subdivision. Immediately after their purchase, the Krafts sold a mortgage for \$16,000 to the Germantown Permanent Building Association #2 of Baltimore County. This was a Savings and Loan organization located in Perry Hall, Baltimore County that assisted owners by providing loans to construct new houses. After defaulting on the mortgage, Frederick J. Schlosstein, a Baltimore City attorney in charge of the property, sold the property to the Germantown Permanent Building Association, who already owned the property's mortgage. Germantown Permanent Building Association proceeded to sell the lots of Indian Hill subdivision beginning in 1931. The property on which 34 West Gordon Street is located was sold in 1935 to H. Edward Wheeler, who owned and operated a sizable lumber yard in Bel Air on West Broadway behind the Presbyterian Manse. It appears that Wheeler was a speculative builder in Bel Air having built several buildings under his ownership and then quickly selling them once they were complete. The dwelling at 34 West Gordon Street is one of his speculative houses that he built in the 1930s. The dwelling adjacent is 28 West Gordon Street, which Wheeler owned and built in 1941. According to Wheeler's obituary dated 1984, he died at the age of 76 in Fort Myers, Florida. During his early thirties, Wheeler joined the U.S. Army Air Corps as a pilot and served during World War II.

William T. Anderson passed away in 1930 at the age of 48 and five years later his wife, Eliza Anderson, purchased the modest cottage at 34 West Gordon Street. According to the obituary of William Anderson, he worked as a cashier of the Commercial and Savings Bank in Bel Air. He came to Bel Air as a clerk to the Board of Education in 1907 and eventually provided valuable assistance to the County Treasurer's Office, and in 1922 for a one year term became a member of Board of Town Commissioners for the Town of Bel Air, Maryland.⁸ Eliza Anderson remained at 34 West Gordon Street from 1935 to 1946, at which time she conveyed the property to Thorpe T. Dawes and his wife Frances. The Dawes resided at this location a total of 29 years until they sold to George T. Lambros and his wife Antoinette in 1975. The Lambros remained at 34 West Gordon Street for ten years and then several quick exchanges took place between 1985 and 1990, when finally the Harford Mutual Fire Insurance Company purchased the property. Under the ownership of the Harford Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the dwellings at 34 and 28 West Gordon Street have become single-family rental houses.

Chain-of-Title

All information taken from the Bel Air Courthouse.

April 7, 1927

Grantor: Frederick Schlosstein, Attorney

Grantee: Germantown Permanent Building Association No. 2 of Baltimore County

Deed Book DGW 203 Folio 135

Indian Hill, Lots 15, 16, 17

⁸ William T. Anderson, Obituary, *Aegis* 1930.

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November 12, 1935	Grantor: Germantown Permanent Building Association No. 2 of Baltimore County Grantee: H. Edward Wheeler Deed Book SWC 239 Folio 111
November 26, 1935	Grantor: H. Edward Wheeler Grantee: Eliza P. Anderson Deed Book SWC 239 Folio 257
December 24, 1946	Grantor: Eliza P. Anderson Grantee: Thorpe T. and Frances Dawes Deed Book GRG 302 Folio 70
July 23, 1952	Grantor: Thorpe T. and Frances Dawes Grantee: Jean Fulford Deed Book GRG 384 Folio 203
July 23, 1952	Grantor: Jean Fulford Grantee: Frances Dawes Deed Book 384 Folio 206
October 29, 1975	Grantor: Frances D. Dawes Grantee: George T. and Antoinette M. Lambros Deed Book HDC 984 Folio 826
August 30, 1985	Grantor: George T. and Antoinette M. Lambros Grantee: A. Barry and Kay A. Russo Deed Book HDC 1284 Folio 263
May 26, 1987	Grantor: A. Barry and Kay A. Russo Grantee: Mathew D. and Angela M. Barochs Deed Book CGH 1411 Folio 542
June 22, 1990	Grantor: Mathew D. and Angela M. Barochs Grantee: Harford Mutual Insurance Company Deed Book CGH 1640 Folio 282

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2056

Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. *Harford County Telephone Directory, 1936, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1963*, Baltimore City, MD.
Harford County Historical Society. Vertical Files. Bel Air, MD.
Larew, Marilyn M. *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945*. Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, MD, 1995.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1920-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from
<<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library>> (7 December 2004).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.30 acres
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name Bel Air, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Eliza Anderson House is located at 34 West Gordon Street in the Third District of Harford County in the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. It is associated with tax map 301 parcel 486 and is located on the Indian Hill plat that was created in March 1931.

11. Form Prepared by

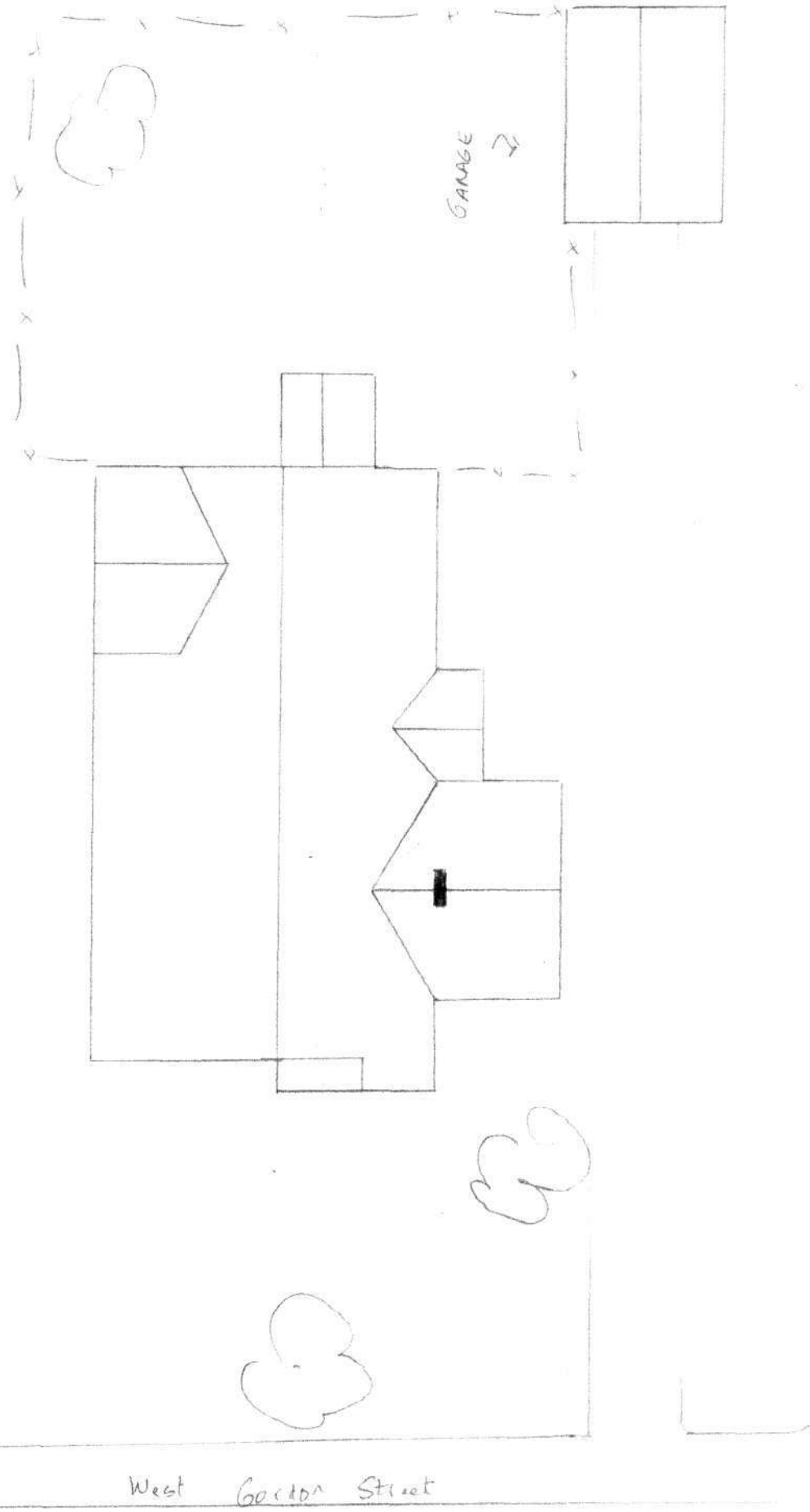
name/title	Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian		
organization	Arcadia Preservation, LLC	date	December 4, 2004
street & number	1209 Powhatan Street	telephone	703.798.8124
city or town	Fredericksburg	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

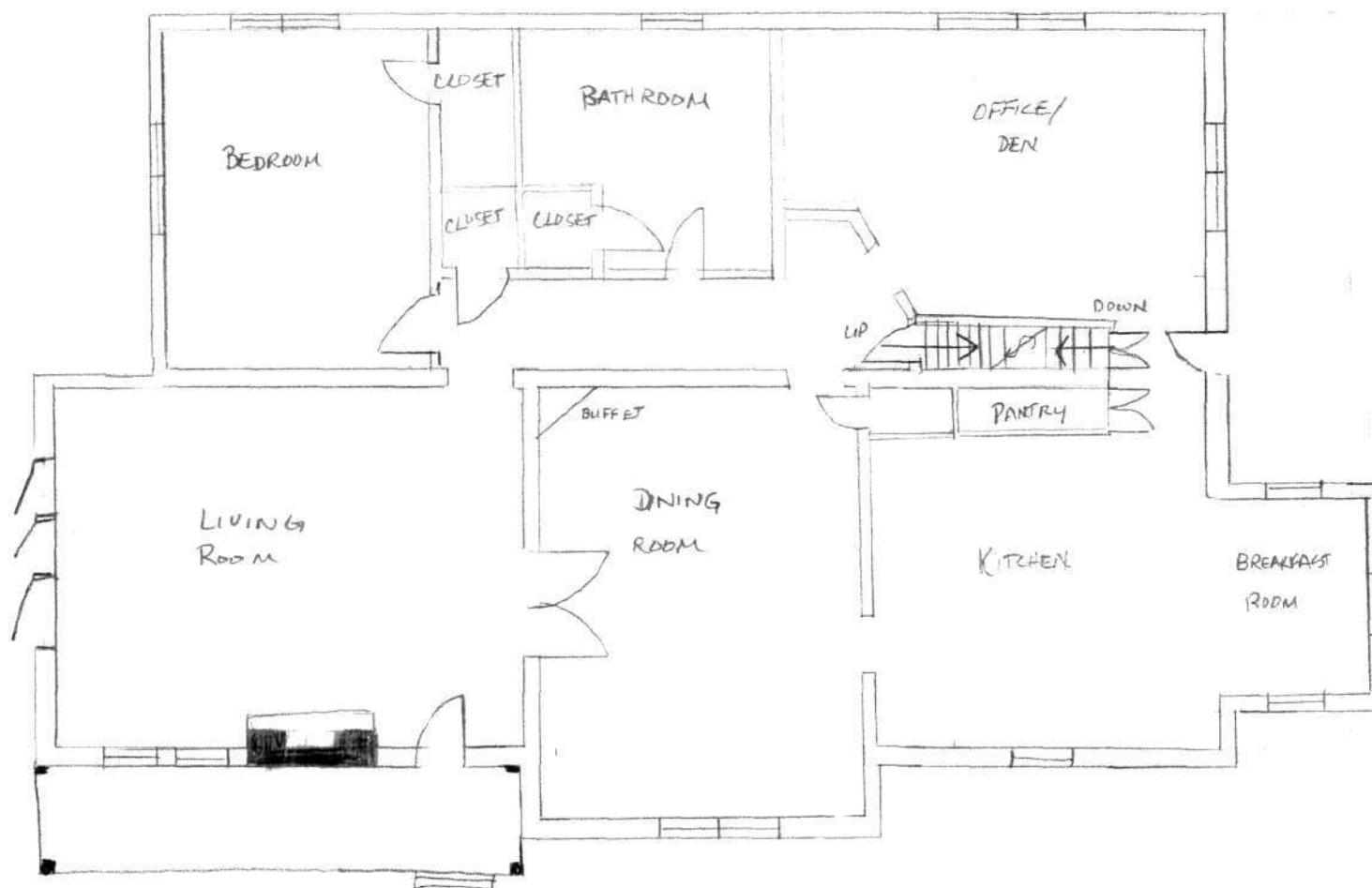
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

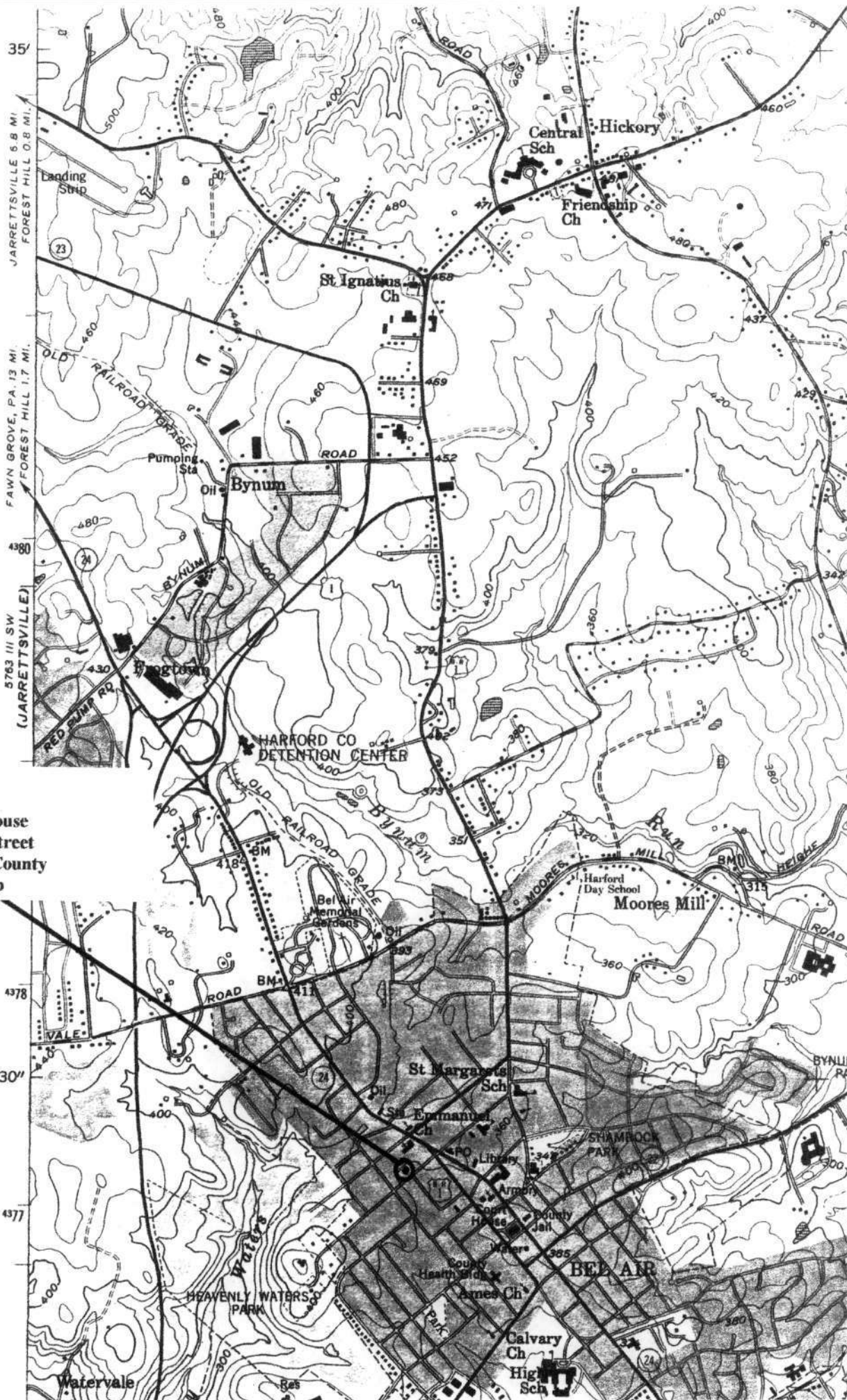
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

HA-2056
34 W. Gordon St
Bel Air, MD
Harford County
Site Plan



HA-2056
Eliza P. Anderson House
34 W. GORDON STREET
BEL AIR, MD
HARFORD COUNTY
1st Floor PLAN (N.T.S.)





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 Eliza Anderson House
 34 West Gordon Street
 Bel Air, Harford County
 Bel Air USGS Map



HA- 2056

Eliza Andersen House

34 W. Gordon St.

Harford County, MD

Arcadia

11/2004

MD SHPO

NE ELEVATION

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HA-2056

Eliza Anderson House

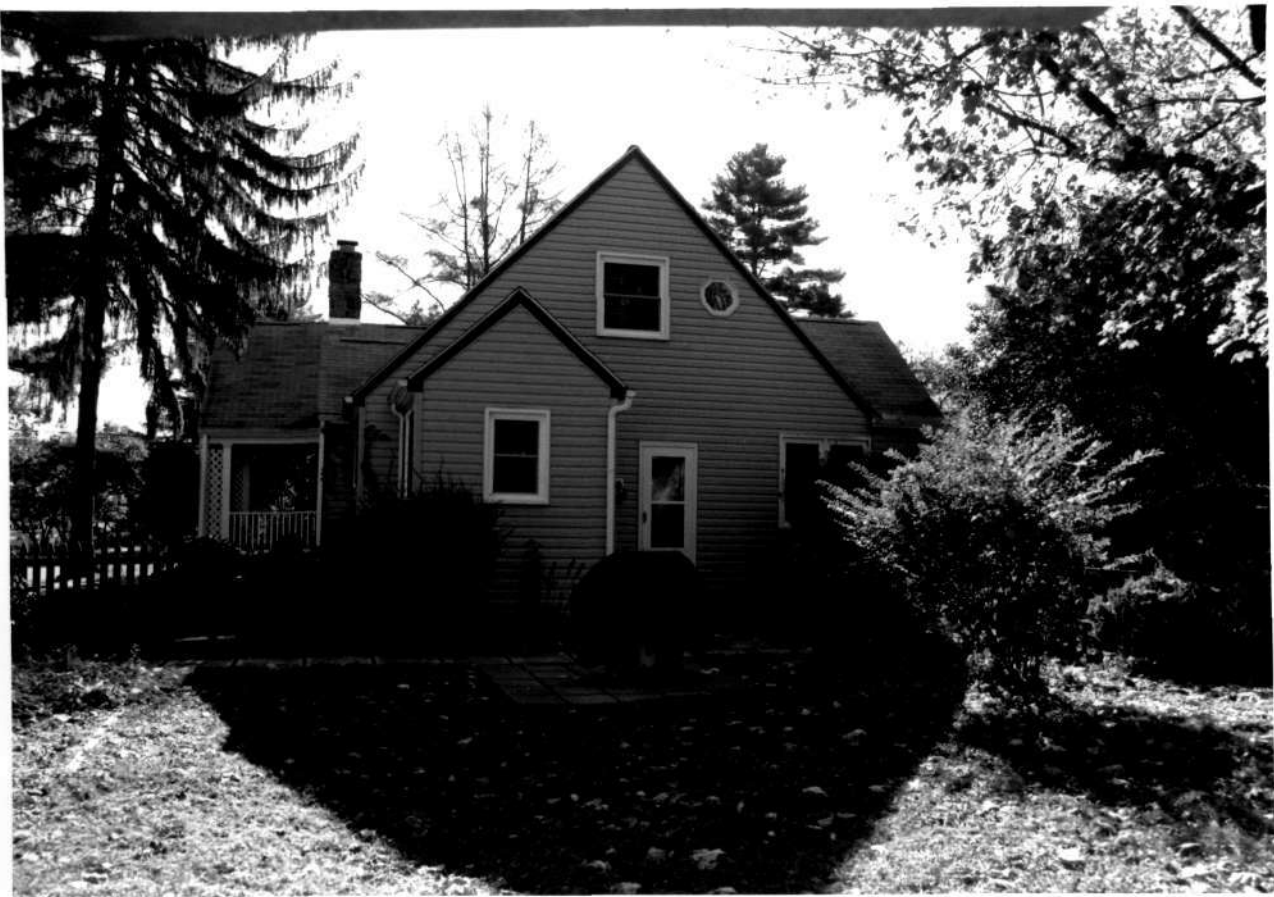
34 W. Gordon St,
Hartford County, MD
Arcadia

11/2004

MD SHPO

EAST CORNER

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Ha- 2056
Eliza Anderson House
34 W. Gordon St.
Hartford County, MD
Arcadia
11/2004
MD SHPO
NW ELEVATION
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HA-2056

Eliza Anderson House

34 W. Gordon St.
Harford County, MD
Arcadia

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MD SHPO

Interior, living room, looking east

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HA-2056

Eling Anderson House

34 W. Gordon St.

Harford County, MD

Arcadia

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Interior, Dining Room, looking SW

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Eliza Anderson House
34 W. Gordon St.
Harford County, MD
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Interior, Kitchen, looking NW
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AA- 2056

Elinor Anderson House
34 W. Gordon St.
Harford County MD
Arcadia

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MD SHPD

Interior, Bedroom, looking NW

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HA-2056

Elija Anderson House

34 W. Gordon St.

Harford Co., MD

Arcadia

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MD SHPO

Interior, office, looking east

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